GREAT LABOR REVOLUTION

Coolieism in Massachusetts.

THE ASIATICS HARD AT IT.

How Will It Affect the Trades Unions?

THEIR DEATH BLOW PREDICTED

Chinese Labor on Southern Railroads.

The Scandinavian Movement in Mississippi.

LATEST FROM NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

"Ah My" in the Workshop-His First Last-Struggles with the Pegger-Manners at the Table-His Fare, Religious Faith, Matrimenial Prospects-Growls of the Knights of

St. Crispin.
[North Adams, Mass., (June 17) correspondence of
the Boston Advertiser.]

It is only in the bottomers' room of his factory that Mr. Sampson proposes to use his Chinese labor. For the other departments, the cutting, the fashioning

nd sewing the "uppers" of the shoes, he intends to depend on the few white workmen who stood by him, he force of girls long in his employ. The Cris ins are striving their utmost to get these away from im by every argument, falsehood, persuasion and they succeed they will only precipitate the suicide of their own order, for Mr. Sampson will at once livide his corps of Chinamen among the different from California. I do not think, however, that he will be driven to this extremity, the cutters and orkmen remaining with him being men of natural independence, and, moreover, having already taken a liking to the new apprentices for the enthusiasm with which they take hold of the study of their trade; while if the women of the upper rooms are so foolish as to quit their benches there ought to be enough to supply their places in the multitude of "starving workwomen" of whom Massachusetts has

scend the stairs a scrawled inscription on the wall. No scabs or rats admitted here," reminds us of the recent occupancy of the room by workmen of another class; and a big blotch of black, hardly obterated by the fresh whitewash, testifies to the sort of froic indulged in by the late tenants, to whom the hurling of a quart bottle of link across the room head of a fellow workman was a pleasant oke. There will be little of this jocularity among the new shoemakers, and as little of the shouting of

the new shoemakers, and as little of the shouting of insults and ribaldry to ladies passing in the street which was among the scandais of the od regime. The room seems nearly empty; for in this difficult and delicate business of teaching a trade to pupils who can neither ask questions nor receive explanations a multitude makes confusion and obstructs progress, so it has been thought wise to instruct a few at a time. Two "gangs" or "teams" have been selected to begin with, and the rest of the colony are left down stairs, as we have seen in a former letter, to amuse and instruct themselves in their own way. The dozen men chosen crowd round the two benches at which the instructors stand, all eagerness and silent attention. The instructors themselves are worth a word in passing. One is an independent workman who has been long in Mr. Sampson's employ. The other, Mr. Robbins, of Springfield, is a veteran shoe manufacturer, who has himself had some engaged especially for this purpose, being a typical New Englander with a good deal of strength of character and firmness of purpose. He is an entire stranger in North Adams; yet within an hour after he arrived in town on Wednesday, and as soon as he had been seen visiting the factory, he was accosted in the street by one man after another with mysterious and awful hits. he inctory, he was accosted in the street by one after another with mysterious and awful fints, information that there is much more money to ade by leaving town than by staying in it, with

to magine that he did not encourage his advisers to
say more.

I have said that the new pupils look on silently at
the work of lasting, pegging, trimming done for
their instruction. They say very little, but seem all
eyes and attention. One of them seems particularly
quick in catching the ideas the teacher strives to impart in dumb show. It is our young friend, Ah My.
"That is a smart boy," whispers the instructor to
us behind his hand.
But Ah My's quick ears catch the words; and Ah
My has made such rapid progress in English since
yesterday, that he can understand them. There is
an evident sincerity of modesty in the way he shakes
his head.
"No smart. Me foolee. You velly smart."

"No smart. Me toolee. You velly smart."

They have all caught the names of the tools, too; and if a call is made for the hammer, or the knife, they repeat the sound very correctly, and dive after the implement with the eagerness of children.

These two gangs are learning to last, trim and finish the shoes. In another corner of the room three Chinamen have set themselves the task of mastering the perging machine. This consummate specimen of Yankee invention needs a good deal of skill in the handling, as all can tell who have seen the devious course in which the curves of the sole are carried around the swift-failing punching and driving apparatus. The loot and both hands need to be busy and the cyes on the alert. But to learn the combined movement practice is more enlocatous than precept; so these three apprentices, having been shown the rudiments, are working away at their task by themselves, taking turns at the machine. The way in which the last will fly out at the wrong moment from under the awl seems enough to discourage approbation or disapprobation at each other's varying success with low exclamations, and sitek to the job after more failures than Robert Bruce's famous spider, with a persistency which promises the spider is not shown by the record to nave possessed, in a modesty approaching to shyness, so that while we stand watening close by, or while a friendly bey of girls from upstains are looking on, the unruly machine swings about more wilding han ever. But withdraw to the other end of the room, and look at them intrively now and then, and we shall see that with every trial ancy tread the path of improvement towards perfection.

Your correspondent first visited the workshop on Thursday morning, two of three hours after the work of tracking had been begun and saw the state of anytics have a subject to the shop of the instructions working and selectively. The publis silently watching every motion. Taking looked encouraging, indeed; but they looked as a long job had been begun as the success for their f

ear, laced or buttoned high about the ankle, hich would be called boots in the retail store by erks and customers—are particularly adapted for las kind of labor, and I shall be mistaken if the hinese-made goods do not presently take rank as

thing with the pegger, cheerful and undaunted as ever, and with great progress since the morning trials.

It may happen that as we pass out of the factory we find ourselves in the dining room at the hour of the mid-day meal. And here let it be confessed that the most catholic views of the equality of race, the heartiest admiration for a people universally educated, the warmest liking for strangers so cheerful and affable and easily taught as these young men, all receive a shock at the sight of the Chinese colony at dinner. So strong is prejudice in this crucial point of civilization. There is nothing intrinsically offensive about chop-sticks. The chop-sticks themselves, tied together in a bundle, or displayed singly as curiosities on a what-not, are harmless and rather interesting articles. But benold three or four score Chinamen grouped on benches about a dozen small tables. Each holds in his left hand, close up to his face, a bowl of rice. In the other hand, held between the fingers like the bones of negro ministrelsy, are the pair of chop-sticks; and the walting mouth with a rapidity which shows great dexierity, but is somehow extremely unpleasant to look upon. A platter of meat sits in the centre of the table, its contents on this occasion being lobster, chopped fine, an importation from Chinalinto this the chop-sticks of each are plunged at intervals, to vary the monotony of the rice with a choicer morsel. When the bowls are empty—which is in about six or eight minutes from the beginning of the repast—each Chinaman leaps from his bench and hurries to the kitchen, not to put the eneckery away, as I at first imagined, but to bring it back full of fragrant tea. And here the bitterest prejudice against the Celestial manner of supplying the wants of the inner man must pause to acknowledge the superiative quality of this beverage, brought direct from China and prepared in the Chinese opinion of a meal at a Boston boarding house before venturing to pronounce judgment; but prejudice is strong, and, as I have hinte

cherish the highest theory of Oriental civilization, should read with the Chinese, study with them, play with them, slp tea with them, but by all means decline an invitation to sit down to dinner with them.

The Chinese bill of fare at North Adams will consist mainly of rice, meat and tea—the two former articles, of course, to be purchased at the local markets; the latter probably to be imported via San Francisco. The colonists brought with them a variety of intile delicacies in the way of catsups and similar preparations made in China, and it is quite likely that their supply of these will be kept up by importations from time to time. Among their traps was a bag of ginger roots; and some of the gardens of North Adams are to try the experiment whether the spicy plant can be raised in New England.

Two of the great points which the Inture is to settle in regard to this novel experiment of inoculating New England from China are as to the establishment of family relations, in which alone lies safety, and as to religious questions. These young men say that their betrothed trides, affianced to them in China; express no misgiving of the binding and permanent character of the martinonial contract, and look forward either to returning to claim their wives in their own country or to bringing them here for the establishment of a home when they get rich enough. As to the ancient and hereditary faith of these people I have found less apparent warmth of adhesion to it than I have been led by accounts from California to expect. Ah My and his comrades have brought no joss with them; I hear no hint of the establishment of a heathen temple on Mr. Sampson's grounds; they have the umost confidence in their leader, a Méchodist, and as far as can be seen their minds are very nearly the blank puper of childhood, ready to receive the ceed which shall be stampson's grounds; they have the umost confidence in their leader, a Méchodist, and as far as can be seen their minds an key to the sample of the strike words and scrupilous justice sosion of in Lyin, direct the sains of the whole organization. It was even uncertain whether they would continue their strike against the reduction of prices during the dull scason, until the emissary from Boston brought the word for them to hold out, with, of course, the promise of support from the treasury of the order in other sections.

prices during the dud season, unto the conservity from Boston brought the word for them to hold out, with, of course, the promise of support from the treasury of the order in other sections.

And apropos of this visiting leader there is one pittle ductent worth telling. Mr. Sampson, as has been mentioned, closes his factory against visitors, and means to keep his office entrance constantly either locked or guarded. But during a momentary absence yesterday morning of manufacturer, book-keeper and boy, the door being carelessly unfastened, Mr. Head Centre, from Boston, walked quietly in; presently found his way up stairs and into the bottomer's room; and there being several privileged visitors in the room, and everybody being profoundly interested in the first steps of teaching, his presence was entirely unnodeed. Each person who saw him supposed he had been introduced and vouched for by some one else; and so he spent an hour in inspection of the operation of teaching more apprentices than have learned to make shoes in Massachusetts before, perhaps, since his organization took the reins of power. There was no harm done by his presence; but there was certainly under the circumstances a good deal of impudence in 1:, fully matched the same afternoon, when the same personage called in Mr. Sampson's presence, sent up stairs to one of his cutters, and informed the man before his employer's face that there was a better position waiting for him, and that he could make money by leaving the factory.

North Adams, as a whole, is almost as much interested in the contending influences now at work here as ace the Crispins as a class. Mr. Sampson's payroll in past days has averaged two thousand dollars a week, and the money disbustied by the other since matching the rarings that they have worked but about four days of the seven, devoting the rest too generally to dissipation. Naturally the small traders of a certain class see a very dark prospect in the possible substitution for these invisited more for his well and the heads o

Chinese Immigrants En Route for Louisiana [From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Bulletin, June 15.]
The Chinese immigrants in San Francisco are rapidly leaving that city, driven away by the illtreatment inflicted upon them. Another batch of 150 reached Omaha yesterday on their way to Algiers, La., where they are under contract with Hon. Oaks. Ames and ex-Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts.

Chinese on the Southern Railrouds-Fifteen Hundred tor the Alabama and Chattanooga

Hundred for the Alabama and Chaltanooga Road in Place of Negroes.

[From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, June 18.]

John Chinaman is actually coming here, and the negro will have to retire from the construction of the Alabama and Chattanooga Raliroad, having been tried and found wanting. In yesterday's Times we altided to the possibility of such an event, but we had no idea then that Mr. Stanton would act so speedily as he has done. But yesterday morning he received the following despatch:—

San Francisco, June 17, 1870.

J. C. STANTON, Superintendent Alabama and Chattanon, railroad:- Can deliver in thirty days at Chattanooga 1,000 or 2,000 good

OPMANSCHAP & Co., San Francisco, Cal.:—
We will take 1,500 able-bodied Chinese Isborers at once, refer to the First National Bank of Chattannoga, J. C. STANTON, Superintendent. Bo the Chinese are really to come among us, and we shall have an opportunity of seeing how far they are superior to the negroes. It is well known that the Pacific Railroad never could have been built in so short a time but for the employment of large numbers of Chinese laborers, and we think Mr. Stanton has done wisely in engaging them.

admirable people. With this immigrant nucleus of actual settlers and householders we may confidently hope within the next three years to see every acre of land in the county in the market and every spot that is now a waste blooming with the promise of wealth. [From the Holly Springs (Miss.) Reporter, June 17.] The Vallonian says that Mr. Berglund, of Water Valley, who has contributed so efficiently to the diversion of immigration to this State, will decontinue his efforts until fall, and that he will resume them with increased activity.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer (democrat), June 17.]
Seventy-five Chinese cordwainers are on the way, or rather have now arrived at North Adams, Mass., for the purpose of making shoes. They will work for a small price compared with American or European sho-makers, because centuries of degradation have accustomed them to live on as near nothing as it is possible to conceive. They have only the barest of wants to supply. The consequences of their successful introduction we need not point out to the classes interested. They are threatened with displacement or starvation. This substitution of pagan Chinese for our own countrymen—of cheap labor for that which is better paid—will be disastrous to all classes. How characteristic is this of the mock philanthropy of New England, which, lately engaged in a foray against negro stavery in a distant section of the country, now seeks to find some means by which a worse slavery of the workingmen can be established in their own homes!

[From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press (democrat),

in their own homes!

[From the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press (democrat), June 18.]

* * * The cordwainers of Massachusetts can hardly fail to be delighted with the introduction of this new and progressive element among them, as well as with the elevating influences which it must have upon their branch of industry. The man who sits down as the associate of an idol worshipping heathen and a bonded slave will certainly feel a sense of manly pride stimulating him to new exertions in the race of life.

[From the betters Best (worship)]

neethen and a concessave will certainly less aspase of manly pride stimulating him to new exertions in the race of life.

[From the Detroit Post (republican), June 17.]

THE CHINESE AND THE TRADES UNIONS.

A few days ago a car, loaded with nearly a hundred Gainese, from California, passed through Detroit, bound to New England. This carload of Chinese constituted Mr. Sampson's deflance of the shoemakers' trades unions. They are now at work in his factory, and he has sent for more. He does not intend ever to employ another trades union workingman about his business on any terms. The Chinese, it has been demonstrated by ample experiment, do their work equally as well as the union men aiter a little practice, while they are faithful, always reliable, teachable, and they never have any trade union nonsense about them. More than 2.000 of them are now engaged in making boots and shoes in San Francisco, and more are at work in the same business in other places. They have even been put upon the most deileate work of making ladies' fashionable shoes. If Mr. Sampson succeeds with them in New England the trades unions there will have received their death blow.

(From the Philadelphia Day (independent), June 20.] It is not improbable that Mr. Sampson is the ploneer in a work that will soon upset the entire present system of manufacturing labor in the United States and greatly increase the profus of the employers. But what will be the effect upon our own laboring people? And what will become of the grand argument of "protecting" them against the "pauper labor of Europe," This pauper labor of Asia may prove worse than that of Europe, and may not prove the best means of "protecting American industry." Another question is, what is to become of our bona fide American laborers? While the tariff question is under discussion in Congress these questions should not be overlooked.

New York City. ard, w s. 100.11 ft n of 99th st, 60.3x21 Perry st, z s, 40.11 ft w of Greenwich av, 22.219.512 2x 8.115.32727.10x19.5324 Spring st, z s, 75.2 ft w of Sullivan st, 15.2742.2x49x10x 8x100 oadway, es, 58.4 ft s of Thomas st, 16.8x50, and 1.

15th st. n s, 870 ft e of 7th av, 20x103.3, h and 1.

17th st, n s, 250 ft w of 5th av, 20x 55 block, h and 1.

25th st, n s, 250 ft e of 7th av, 18.2x40x11.4xx9.7.

25t st, s s, 250 ft e of 10th av, 50x58.9, hs and is.

25d st, n s, 475 ft w of 9th av, 25x8.9, hs and is.

4th st, s s, 252 ft w of 9th av, 25x10.9, h and Sid st, n s, 4021 t wo f 9th av, 25x100, h and l
40th st, s s, 225 ft e of 7th av, 120x100, 4
40th st, s s, 225 ft e of 7th av, 120x100, 4
40th st, s s, 225 ft e of 7th av, 120x100, 4
40th st, n s, 255 ft w of 3th av, 126x100, 5
40th st, n s, 125 ft w of 3th av, 18.9x102.5, h and l
7th st, n s, 125.9 ft w of 4th av, 18.9x102.5, h and l
9tin st, n s, 125 tt w of 3d av, 30.10x100 (q c)
8th st, n s, 125 ft e of 6 av A, 160x102.2
114th st, n s, 473.9 ft e of 4th av, 15.7x100.10, h and l
131 st, ss, 175 ft e of 8 New av, 50x100.20
4th av and 62nd st, n w corner, 25.5x100.
4th av and 63nd st, n w corner, 25.5x100.
8th av e s 114.3 ft s of 55th st, 23.8x100 (½ part)

Stanton st, No. 25, 3 years, per year
3d av, No.451, 3 years, per year
3d av, No.451, 3 years, per year
6th av, No. 748, 5.2 12 years; 12-13 years, per year
10th av, w s 158th and 159th st, 7 years per year

Kings County. Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Atlantic st, n e s, 315 ft se of Clinton st. 25x80.

Douglass st, s w s, 300 ft n w of Classon sv, 25x12

Guernsey st, e s, 125 ft n of Calyer st, 25x100.

Joralemon st, No 128, 21.11x80.

Madison st, s s, 106 ft e of Nostrand av, 37.6x100.

Madison st, s s, 118.9 ft e of Nostrand av, 18.9x100.

and lot. 25x10.

Schenck av, es. 175 ft s of Broadway, 25x100.

Union av and Monroe st, se corner, 46x100.

Van Stchan av, w s, 225 ft n of Liberty av, 25x100.

Willoughby av, w s, 330 ft eof Lewis av, 25x100.

9th av and lat st, northerly corner, 75x125.6x47.6x0.8x32.6

125x25x100.

Bank st, e s, adjoining B Lambden's, property of Bonnett.

OSSINING.

Ellis place, n s. adjoining N Pirody's, 45x100.

James st, n s, adjoining J W Lee's, 55x103.

Lyce

Main st, w s, adjoining E Parker's, 35x60.

WEST FAIMS.

Jefferson av, n w s, part Namuel Ryer's property, 150x200.

100x200.

100x200. 150x200. 4,000 M. 150x200. 150x200. 4,000 M. 22,560 Westchester pike to Leggitt's plank road, w.s. Edwin Willis' property, 25 2-19 acres. 152,560 Hickmond County. EDGEWATER.

Beach st and Richmond road, 236,5x47x175,9x30x134.8x 118. 2,500

Toad Hill, adjoining land of Richard Houseman, 21/4 new BRIGHTON.
Tompkins av and Fort st, 165x17.9x160x47.2x47.2...... Adjoining land of H E Leman, 100x145.2 ... Essex County, N. J. Essex County, A. J.

NEWARI,

Burnetto F Patterson 6 90-100 acre. 14,000

W s of Coes ave, adjoining Parkhurst property, 56-10x470 560

W s of Piane st, adjoining Terhune's property, 3630 4550

CLINTON

R c of Hawthorn av and Cadwick av, 249.3x140 . . . 1,200

Hudson County, N. J.

Pirst New Wheat.—The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says the first shipment of new wheat to New York from Augusta was made by J. O. Mathewson on the 7th inst., and sold on the 1th at three dollars per bushel. The Constitutionalist says Mr. Mathewson has had the first new wheat in market for the past three years.

A lot of new wheat from Panola county, Miss., sold in St. Louis on June 2 for five dollars per bushel.

THE COURTS.

The Countess Freloff's Silk Case—Charge of Embezzling a Post Office Letter-McDonald, the Emigrant Swindler, Asking a New Trial-"Mart" Allen Going Ditto-The "Highwaymen Policemen" Not at Home in Sing Sing-The Vreeland-Behroeder Stabbing Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Freloff vs. New York Central Railroad Com pany.—This was an application for permission to join the plaintiff's husband with her in the action for the recovery of the value of a quantity of silk ral of the dragoon cavalry of the Grand Duchess Catharine; that she herself is "a member of one of for one thousand years;" that her "ancestors were of the reigning princes of Tariary." The action is to recover the value of certain laces which have been lost, and which Countess Freloff swears were from two to two centuries and a half old, required several years to make one yard, and were worth hundreds of dollars per yard. She swears they were her property and that her hunsband is living. It was contended on her behalf that the application should be granted as of course; that it was a very simple thing and would not prejudice the railroad company. On the other hand it was contended that the common law vested such chattels in her husband, and therefore that he could not be introduced to correct the plantings mistakes; that he presented no petition to be made a party, and that testimony had been taken which the Court could not order to stand as the testimony in the case if a new party were brought in. The Court rendered a decision denying the motion.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURTS.

Charge of Embezzling a Post Office Letter. Before Commissioner Shields.
United States vs. J. S. Pine.—The defe Post Office in this city, was yesterday brought up for examination on a charge of embezzling a letter containing fifteen dollars while in charge of the Postmaster General of the United States. Held in \$15,000 to appear for examination on Tuesday next.

A Roundsman Committed.
Before Commissioner Betts.
The United States vs. Joseph C. Brady.—The de fendant was arrested a few days ago on a charge of subscribing to spurious ball bonds in the whiskey case of the United States vs. Kellogg. The defendant was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Platt, Gerard & Bulkley opposed Strong and

The Detention of Alleged Fraudulent Letters

by Postmaster Jones.
Our readers will recollect that Mr. H. Martine, 75 Nassau street, commenced criminal proceedings against Postmaster Jones for retaining a number of against rost masser Jones for retaining a manufer of sell exact fac-similes of United States currency. The case was dismissed by Commissioner Osborn. Martine then sued Mr. Jones for \$20,000 damages in the Superior Court; but the suit, on motion of Mr. Courtney, was removed to the United States District Court. Yesterday Judge Blatchford gave a judgment for the defendant with costs.

SUPREME COURT-SENERAL TERM. The McDonald-Emigrant Swindle Case-A Before the full court.

Patrick McDonald, Plaintiff in Error vs. The Peo ple Defendant's in Error.-Patrick McDonald, allowed by all to be the boldest of the swindlers of his class, had carried on his business with much caution; bu one day falling in with a party of Canadians returning from California, he took them in hand, and in attempting to swindle one hand, and in attempting to swindle one of their number, named Joseph Boutrich, he was canght at his game, arrested, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for rive years. His counsel moved to have his sentence suspended until argument was had at the General Term; but this was denied by Judge Ingraham, and Pat was sent to Sing Sing, where he is now rusticating. Judge Barnard having granted a writ of error and bill of exceptions the case came up for argument yesterday before the General Term. The first in the state of the first have be relatived counsel was that the first indictment was defective. McDonsid, he claimed, was indicted for the larceny of gold, whereas he had not taken gold, but notes. On this judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered.

Mart Allen Wants a New Trial.

Mart Alien Wants a New Trial. rtin Allen, Plaintiff in Error, vs. the People, Defendants, in Error.—At the October term of the Court of General Sessions Martin Allen was sentenced to five years in the State Prison on a charge of grand larceny. Franklin J. Smith, of Collinsville, Conn., while stopping at French's Hotel, took a stroll through the city, and meeting two attractive cyprians, accompanied them to a house in Howard street. When he went in he had \$500 m bills in his pocket; when he left all that remained was his pocket. He communicated this fact to the police, who broke into the house by force and found allen in a room next to that occupied by Smith and the women, and in his possession was \$350 of the \$600. Between the rooms was a panel, by means of which the money was taken. For this Allen was indicted and convicted. He claims reversal of judgment, on the ground that when he was indicted two Grand Juries were in existence, while by the common law only one should be, and that, therefore, the indictinents by both are void. He also argued that the Court erred in not changing the triers of the jury, though a certain juryman was incompetent to serve.

serve.

The District Attorney contended that the indictment was perfectly legal and valid, and that a new trial should not be granted. The Jerome Bradley Alleged Bond Stealing

Operation.

Jerome Bradley, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The People Defendants in Error.—The plaintiff was indicted on the charge of grand larceny, in stealing from Gardsecurities, to the value of \$150,000, in November, Sessions Bradley was tried before Recorder Hackett, convicted of the offence and sent to the State Prison for five years. Mr. McCarry, his counsel, yesterday argued that the testimony of his accomplice was objected by the defence and improperly admitted by the Court; that it was a wrong conclusion to come to, that because Bradley had two of the bonds stolen from Hutchtuson in his possession, he was the thief who sole them. Bonds were a negotiable article, and might come into anybody's possession in the regular course of business. District Attorney Fellows, for the people, argued that the onus of proving where the bonds came from lay with the defence, and that they did not satisfactorily account for their possession by Bradley. With regard to the admission of improper testimony the Court acted with advisability and in a spirit of justice, both to the prisoner and to the people. Decision reserved. 1869. At the March term of the Court of General

The Policemen Who Took a Man in and Did

T. W. Remsen and James Hannegan, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The People of the State of New York, Defendants in Error.—It will be remembered that these two model policemen robbed an old gentleman who applied to them for instructions as to how he should proceed to his hotel, he being a non-resident. They were sentenced to the State Prison. The Court was asked by their counsel to charge that the good character of the accused should be taken into consideration, but this was refused, and on this refusal the plaintiffs in error demand a new trial. Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 2. A Heavy Verdict in a Brokerage Case.

Before Judge Brady. Alexander C. Lawrence vs. James E. Mazwell.-

These litigants, who are gold brokers, had some transactions together, which became so mixed up as to require a settlement by law. Yesterday the case was tried, and ended by the Court ordering a verdet for the plaintin in the sum of \$48,400, with an allowance to plaintin of \$500.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I. Alleged Breach ot Contract. Before Judge Spencer.

Bartlett Humberger vs. David Jones.—The plaintiff in this action owns house No. 214 Seventh street, and allowed the defendant to build on lot No. 216, using his wall as a party. Plaintiff alleges that contract was entered into by which the house built by defendant was to be used only as a tenement house, now it was used as a store, and the great weights put on the floors caused much damage to the wall of plaintin's house and required him to prop it up. Defendant denies having made any agreement as to what use should be made of the house. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT-THIAL TERM-PART 2.

Action Against a Hotel Keeper for Eight Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars. Before Judge Barbour and a Jury. Rachel A. Livingston vs. Frederick Lachnenger

cover \$8,700, the alleged value of personal property belonging to plaintin and her husband, which were seized by defendants, who are proprietors of the St. James Hotel, to sainsty a board but at that hotel. During the cross-examination or plaintin it was elicited that her husband was in prison for some crime committed by him. The defendants claim that the arricles sued for did not belong to plaintin, and that the defendants themselves were owners of some of them. They also allege that the value of the goods is not what is stated by plaintin. As a further defence they deny the right of plaintin to hold goods against the creditors of her husband. Case still on.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions. By Judge McCunn.

George Newcomb vs. John R. Terry.—This was a notion to set aside an order of arrest. The action was for false imprisonment, and Judge McCunn, in eciding the motion, says:-Probable cause was very deciling the motion, says:—Probable cause was very clearly shown in the magistrate entertaining the complaint and the Grand Jury indicting the accused. The proof of probable cause was complete, though the accused was acquired. The order of arrest must be modified so as to allow nominal ball.

Robinson vs. Robinson.—Cause referred.

Furrington et al. vs. Andrews.—Motion to open default and set aside judgment granted. Case referred.

Farringion et al., vs. Andrews.—Motion to open default and set aside judgment granted. Case referred.

McGuckin vs. Coulter, Taylor vs. Grant, Sperry vs. Kirkland, Manon vs. Eidel, Hall vs. Emmons. Clark vs. Bininger, Masseter vs. Masseter, McColl vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company, Lindler vs. Solomon, Gibbons vs. Gibbons, Wood vs. Excelstor Insurance Company, Marsh vs. Palmer, Winslow vs. etholoayth, Smith vs. Figemen's Fund Insurance Company, Marsh vs. Palmer, Winslow vs. etholoayth, Smith vs. Figemen's Fund Insurance Company, Merrill vs. Knekerbooker Insurance Company, Pullips vs. Nash, Dearborn vs. Waterman, Schibbach vs. Nottbeck, Neville vs. Neville, New York Opthalmic Hospital vs. Dunphy, Fowler, Jr., vs. King, Davenport vs. Rosey, Davis vs. Jourdan, Courtney vs. Blovam, Mascanwsky vs. O'Brien, McArthur vs. Youngblood, Farrington vs. Andrews, Suydam vs. Smith, Whalen vs. French, Rich vs. Rich, Grerrick vs. Doerring, Ledever vs. Levett, Laird vs. Laird, Memorandium of decisions in the above cases will be found with Special Ferm Clerk.

By Judge Freedman.

Spoerry vs. Spoerry.—Reference ordered. See memoranda on papers.

Bach vs. Brannigan.—Motion granted.

Costello vs. Ross.—Motion granted.

Costello vs. Ross.—Motion granted.

Costello vs. Ross.—Motion granted.

Corder vs. The Mercantile Insurance Company.—Order granted.

Selling "Devotion to the Blessed Virgin is North America"—Interesting Question of Copyright—\$50,000 Damages Claimed. Before Judge Loew.

John T. Foley and another vs. William A. Virtu

and another.—This was a motion to vacate an attachment. It appeared that in the latter part of the year 1866 the plaintiffs entered into a contract with defendants by which the former were to have the exclusive sale of a book known as the "Devotion to the Blessed Virgin in North America," throughout the United States, except California. It further ap-peared that at the time of making said contract and for several years prior thereto the defendants had been publishing and selling a large quarto work entitled the "Life of the Virgin Mary," and that the "Devotion to the Blessed Virgin" was added thereto as an appendix and was sold with it as part of the same work. It also appeared that one of the plaintiffs had himself been engaged in purchasing from the detendants and selling the last mentioned work, including said appendix. The plaintiffs claimed that by the terms of the above contract they were not only entitled to the exclusive saie of the "Devotion," but that the defendants were precluded from appending it to any other work, and that, therefore, the continued publishing and selling of the life of the Virgin Mary, with the appendix of the "Devotion," as well as the disposition of a number of copies of the latter work separate, was a breach of said contract, and they accordingly brought an action in this court, in which they claimed the sum of \$50,000 damages. An attachment was obtained against defendants' property on the ground that one of them was a non-resident. Under this warrant their property was attached and they subsequently made a motion to vacate the same before Judge Vah Vorst, who referred it to John P. Crosby to take the proofs and report.

The referee reported in substance that the plain-Virgin" was added thereto as an appendix and was

The referee reported in substance that the plain-tiffs had no cause of action, and that the attachment should be vacated. This motion was thereupon made to confirm the referee's report and vacate the

The attachment in this case was issued on the ground that one of the defendants does not reside in this State. The fact of such non-residence is not disputed, and as the affidavit upon which the attachment was obtained in other respects comes no the requirements of the code 1 do not see how disputed, and as the affidavit upon which the attachment was obtained in other respects comes up to the requirements of the code I do not see how this method tall to grained. The referee and counsel appear to have acted in this matter upon the assumption that the case was to be tried on its merits, whereas it would seem that a reference was ordered only for the purpose of taking proofs in respect to the facts going to sustain or defeat the attachment. It may be that the referee is correct, and that no cause of action exists in favor of the plaintiffs against the defendants, but that question cannot be tried in this summary mode, but must be disposed of in the regular way on the trial. Were the rule otherwise, the cause would in effect be tried on its merits on a mere motion to vacate the attachment. Nor do I think that the Court has the power to discharge the attachment upon the defendants giving nominal security, as was claimed by their counsel on the argument. Before they are entitled to an order directing that the attachment be disto an order directing that the attachment he discharged they must give security in double the
amount of piainths' claim; or, if the claim be greater
than the value of the property attached, they may
obtain an order directing that the same be appraised,
and then cause to be executed an undertaking in
double the amount so appraised. This may prove a
hardship in cases where the defendant is unable to
furnish the requisite security and it finally turns
out, as is claimed in this case, that no cause exists
against the defendants; but I see no other way in
which the attachment can be discharged before
trial and judgment in a case like the present.
Motion denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Recorder Hackett

THE VREELAND-SCHROEDER STABBING CASE. Assistant District Attorney Tweed appeared for the people yesterday and disposed of the cases on the calendar with his usual promptness. Among the by the Grand Jury was Mrs. Caroline E. Vreeland, ahas Myers, who is charged with attempting to kill Robert Schroeder. She was represented by Messrs.

ahas Myers, who is charged with attempting to kill Robert Schroeder. She was represented by Messrs. Howe and Hummel, who instructed her to plead not guilty, whereupon she was remanded for trial.

SENTENCES.

Ann Martin, who was tried for burglariously entering the house of Mrs. Hamilton, No. 622 Sixth avenue, on the 24th of May, and stealing dresses and a gold pin, was convicted of petty larceny. She was sent to the Peniteintary for six months.

ROBBING AN ACTOR.

Eugene Brush was convicted of grand larceny, he having, in connection with a man named Allen and Nettie Allen, stoien from William H. Beekman, an actor, on the 1st of June, fifty dollars in money and a gold watch and chain. Brush served a term in the State Prison at Trenton, which, led the Recorder to impose the highest penalty the law allowed—viz., ive years' imprisonment in the Sing Sing Frison.

Late in the atternoon Andrew J. Broas was placed on trial, charged with perpetrating a rape upon the person of his own daughter, aged fourteen years. The complaining witness was cross-examined at great length by the counsel for the accused, who charges that the elder members of the family have conspired to ruin their father. The case wai be resumed this morning.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. John Cosgrove, Mary Ann Cosgrove, arson; Patrick Fogarty, John Duily and John Hallesy, robbery; John McCarthy, Michael Varley, Edward Hines, Caroline Vreeland, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Fernandez, false pretences; Matthew Neily, Staphen Martin, Charles Percival, William J. Bleakley, grand larceny.

COURT CALENDARS -- THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges Ingraham, Cardozo and Barnard.—Adjourned to the 30th inst.
SUPREME COURT—CHRUIT.—Part 1—Before Judge Brady—Nos. 1488, 272, 666, 802, 446, 2329, 1610, 1688, 1104, 1306, 6656, 330, 430, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1639, 1650, 1338, 1640.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Barnard.—Third Monday motion calendar will be called.
SUPREMOR COURT—TRIAL TERM Devices.

Barnard,—Inita Monday motion calendar will be called.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM,—Part 1.—Before Judge Spencer.—Nos. 1879, 333, 334, 335, 1013, 1717, 1015, 1529, 1573, 1465, 1611, 1919, 1809, 1639, 73514, 1651. Part 2.—Before Judge Barbour.—Nos. 2216, 2230, 2230, 2240, 2242, 2228, 1886, 2150, 1958, 2248, 2250, 2254, 2256, 2264, 2264, 2266, 872, 215, 556. Part.—Before Judge Loew.—Nos. 193, 194, 94, 183, 670, 686, 678, 1980, 700, 470, 340, 556, 872, 215, 556. Part 2.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 113, 573, 874, 873, 972, 444, 341, 982, 861, 817, 885, 847, 945, 956, 947, 948.

MARINE COURT.—Part 2.—Nos. 1114, 1161, 1211, 1283, 1287, 1322, 1460, 1514, 1530, 1531.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT. Action for Alleged Assault and Battery.

Before Judge Pratt. Hugh McLaughlin vs. James P. and John John

on .- The plaintiff sued to recover damages in the sum of \$1,500 for an assault alleged to have been committed upon him by the defendants. Plaintiff was indebted to defendants in the sum of \$200, and went to their place one day having in his possession some money which he had collected for his employer. He alleged that while

there there there him into a chair, said that he count to the belog he had paid his bill and detained him there an hour and a half.

The defendants claimed that when they dunned the piginum he became so enraged, violent at the piginum that they were about to summon threatening that they were about to summon of the country of the pury found.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER Stealing a Judgment Roll. Before Judge Pratt and Justices Voorbees and

An application was made by Mr. Jenks yesterday for the admission to bail of Francis Archibald and John M. Holt, who are indicted on the charge of John M. Holt, who are indicted on the charge of having stolen the judgment roll in the Dalzell divorce case from the County Clerk's office. The ground of the application was that two terms of the court had passed and the prisoners had not been tried. District Attorney Morris replied that he had always been ready for trial, Juage Pratt set the argument on the motion down for Taursday moraing.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Trials of Policemen-An Officer Who "Would Not Beat" for Himself-A Gin-nine Case of

Persecution. the fetid atmosphere of the court room at Police Headquarters for a protracted period yesterday charges preferred against a large number of policemen, the most of whom, however, having been guilty of nothing helnous or uncommon than violations of the rules, and neglect of duty did not afford matter for public mention. The most notable exception was the case of officer Decker, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, as-

divested, however, of the ministerial milk. The complaint was made by Sergeant Rorke, who averred that while officer Randall was being beaten by a gang of rufflinns, Decker, who was in plain sight, not a block away, talking to a citizen, neglected to go to his assistance. The charge seemed sufficiently serious, but Decker declared that he was talking on police business to the citizen, who complained of having been victimized by a pocket-book dropper, and that as soon as he was aware of the disturbance below he immediately went to the assistance of officer Randall and arrived in time to be of great service. He next explained that Sergeant Rorke was hounding him because he had refused "to beat the precinct" for his benefit, citing as proof that last fail Rorke asked him to get him a bottle of gin, wh ch he did, but the request being repeated shortly alterwards Decker refused, saying to the sergeant that as ne was not a beat for himself he would not be for his superior, whereupon the latter began his persecutions. No comment was made upon this phase of the case, but the complaint was dismissed.

Sergeant John H. Polly, of the Nineteenth precinct, appeared to answer a charge of neglect of duty made by Acting Captain Gunner, it being alleged that he had sent to the Croton Boart notices of defective culveris and other matters needing their attention in an improper form. It appeared that the rough original notes made by the patrolmen had been transmitted, and Polly used that the rough original notes made by the patrolmen had been transmitted and Polly used that the had done it as it had been the custom to transmit them in the precincts where he had been. But in this case he claimed that he had done nothing more than put the sups of paper into an envelope directed to the Croton Board, in Gunner's handwriting, which aiready contained one like them.

The Lie by implication on like them, had delivered a lost chind to a woman not its mother; in consequence of which indiscretion it had been kidnapped; but if was admitted th divested, however, of the ministerial milk. The complaint was made by Sergeant Rorke, who averred

yesterday:—
GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

OPTIOE SUFFERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
200 MILLERRY STREET, NEW YORK, June 24, 1870.1

TO THE CAPTAINS OF POLICE:—
On application at stationers' rooms at the Central Department blank "recognizances" will be supplied for use at the station houses.
Captains and sergeants in command will observe the following instructions:—

Captains and sergents in command was observe and colouing instructions:

First. When an arrested party claims "enlargement of liberty" and proposes to enter into "recognizance" under General Order No. 7, you will by care in inquiry satisfy your saif whether the offence comes within the class of cases saif whether the offence comes within the class of cases acrised in the first rule of such General Order. If it does not you will deapy the application and hout inc person arrested until the next sitting of the court.

Second—11 it does you will report immediately, in writing, to the Supermembert the name, residence and business of the arrested party, the offence carged and the circumstances attending its commission. Whether in your judgment, considering the circumstances of the ofence, and the character.

will, on the execution of the ""coognizance." set the arresparty at liberty. If it is "denied," you will hold the arresparty until the next sitting of the court.

Fourth.—You will carefully enter the proceedings in the cases on the blotter, and return them to this department your morning reports, and the disposition made of the soner by the Court. JOHN JOURDAN, Superintenden GKORGE W. DILERS, Inspector.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Important Action in Regard to Cleaning the Streets. The Board of Health met yesterday in adjourned

session, the purpose of which was to arrive at some conclusion on the street cleaning question. President Bosworth was in the chair and all the Commis sioners in their seats, except Dr. Carnochan, Health Officer. A report, purporting to be from the Finance Committee, was read, recommending that the ten drinking fountains and one uninal erected by the Bourd of Health be turned over to the Department of Public Worss, as required by the new charter, but Commissioner Brennan objecting, being a member of the Finance Committee he had not before heald of the matter, it was laid

jecting, being a member of the Finance Committee he had not before head of the matter, it was laid over.

The Committee on Street Cleaning being called, a paper was read which was supposed to have come from it, but which in the sequel proven to have emanated from Saniary Inspector Morris and some one in the Street Cleaning Bureau. It was, therefore, passed as not regularly before the Board, and was again reached in the order of busin as during the session. This document, however, it is generally admitted, contains the programme arranged by the committee, and which will probably be adopted by the Board. It states that the public health requires the streets to be cleaned much offener than is done under the present contracts, and recommends that they be cleaned as follows:—Six times per week in the following wards and parts of wards—Third, Fourte, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Eighth from Sullivan street to Broadway, and the Seventeenth and Eighteenth east of Second avenue; three times per week in each of the following wards and parts of wards—First, Second, Seventh, Nighth, Fiftheauth, Eighth west of Scillivan street, Seventeenth west of Second avenue, Twenteth west of Eighth avenue, Twenty-second from Forty-second to Forty-fifth sireet, both inclusive; twice each week in the following wards and parts of wards—Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second from Forty-second to Wenty-first, throughout Eighteenth west of Second avenue. Twenteth west of Eighth avenue to Sixth avenue.

A letter from J. C. B. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, transmitting a request of the Royal Bavarian District Court to be supplied with the United States legislation in relation to the Board of Health, was referred to the Saultary Committee.

Mr. Manierre gave notice that at the next session he would move to amend the rules so that the regolar meetings of the Board of Health shall be held on Mondays and the special meetings on Wednesdays, after which the Board of Health shall be held on Mondays and the special mee

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Hon. E. H. Moore, of Athens, Ohio, has declined a renomination to Congress from that district. Here is a good opening for some aspiring democratic

The Lancaster (Ohio) Gazette says Senator Thurman is coming into notice as the probable choice of the democracy of Ohio for Presidential candidate in 1872. Why not him as well as some "other man?"

Dr. Wayne Griswold, of Circleville, is in the list of candidates for the democratic Congressional nomination in the Onio Lancaster district.

The Circleville (Ohio) Democrat states that Mr. James Emmit has concluded to quit the liquor traffic and offers his distilleries for sale. An exchange thinks this a poor way for a democrat to go into

training for a Congressional nomination. An Onio exchange says R. A. Harrison, the democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, was a "fishy" sort of republican ten years ago. That's the kind of politician that ought to be popular with the administration nowadays.